PUBLIC LEADERSHIP.

MR. ECKELS ON PARTISANISM AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

NARROWNESS OF THE BOSSES.

POWER OF INDEPENDENT LEADERS DECLARED TO BE GROWING.

Business Men and Scholars in Politics and an Independent Press Held to Be Most Forceful for Good in City, State and Nation.

Chicago, Jan. 2.-James H. Eckels, excomptroller of the currency, delivered an ddress at the convocation exercises of the Chicago university, held at the Auditorium this evening. His subject was "Public Leadership," and a large audience applauded his sentiments. He said, in part: "During the slavery agitation, and the years of the civil war, individual independence was undesirable. I believe it was

equally undesirable in that earlier period. when the country was passing its years of experiment in establishing upon a safe foundation a constitutional republic. Those delegated with authority, without abuse of it, secured to the citizen his fullest rights, and, if at times arrogant and keen-ly partisan, at the basis of every act was an unselfish patriotism and a disinterested devotion to duty. "To-day, however, the country finds it-

self confronted by a situation where individual independence of action not only will not jeopardize the nation's interests, but must be invoked to rid it of threatened dangers. I do not underestimate the patriotism of those who control party organizations and fill places of legislative and administrative trust, but there must be something radically wrong in existing public morals and public service when questions of great national importance are treated from the point of view of mere local desires, instead of on the broader ground of a whole country's interest. Our Lack of Great Public Leaders.

"It cannot but suggest more than one serious doubt as to the future glory of the country when is noted the tendency upon the part of public servants to compress the interests of all the people within the narrow confines of a congressional district and measure the wisdom of taking courageous action by the possibilities of an election. The most friendly of our foreign critics has declared that we have no great public leaders. If such be the case, the reason for it is not difficult of ascertainment. The strength of political party organization has, in recent years, been built up at the expense of party principles and public good. Its machinery has reached from city to state and from state to nation. By force of its demands, there have been eliminated from party ranks many of those who believe that political bodies. chould be maintained in order to contribute substantial benefit to the government, whether it be national, state or municipal, and not in a doctrine the reverse in prac

"There was a time in the annals of our political history when the chief executive of the nation could at the same time be both the leader of his party and of the public. But that day is passed. There must continue to be an irrepressible conflict between the good of the public service and modern party organization as long as the matter makes abject party obedience the absolute test of public prefer-ment and political honors, and the only guarantee of accepted service.

Out of Evil Good Has Come.

"Out of all this disturbing and destroying force of party organization there has still come, in the largest measure, much of inestimable value to the public. It has aroused the business man to political action, called to duty the scholar, and created, to a greater or less degree, independence even in a partisan press. I am confident that the public leadership which is now the most forceful thing for good in municipal, state and national affairs, rests with those elements in one social and political system. It is leadership divided on many issues and holding to differing views on many questions but united in a commany issues and holding to differing views on many questions, but united in a common purpose unselfishly to promote the cause of good government. Its virility is in the very individuality which is denied to those who denounce political independence as something to be abhorred and courage of conviction as against party decrees an unpardonable sin.

"Its good offices have more than once, during the past two decades, been enlisted in behalf of reforms which have gained for the public at large beneficial results and added to the comfort of the individual, its protest is against lowering the stand-

Its protest is against lowering the stand-ard of American national and commercial integrity; its demand that the country shall integrity its demand that the country shall have a financial system rational in construction and adequate to properly meet the changing needs of trade and commerce. It rightfully insists that those who have the power and the opportunity to act shall not take counsel of political expediency or endanger the financial fabric of the nation through unnecessary delay.

"The thoughtful citizen everywhere must deprecate a political condition which declared as the condition which de-

deprecate a political condition which de-mands a leadership outside the lines of a responsible party organization. The fact responsible party organization. The fa itself bespeaks the need of awakening itself bespeaks the need of awakening a dormant public conscience and calling to action a headless electorate. It comes only when great issues are at stake and great interest involved. It constitutes a defense against those who, unmindful of the trust reposed in their keeping, would subvert the ends of government to personal desires and political ambitions.

Power of Independence Growing.

"However weak the independent leader may be at the caucus, he can boast of a power at the polls which each year grows more potent, and with each election gathers to his cause added force. He will remain a controlling factor in American pol-ities until political organizations are care-ful of the rights of all, and guard, withful of the rights of all, and guard, without reference to private fortunes, the greater interests of the public. He will disappear when in party ranks are leaders
who are courageous and far-seeing enough
to deal with national questions in a national way, free from local environments and
unmoved by local threats. His leadership
and his following came because of the arrogance and unfaithfulness of the dominating forces of a party machinery and builded upon surrendered personality and avowed loyalty to a self-constituted leader and loyalty to a self-constituted leader and do together by a judicious bestowal of bile patronage. It cannot cease until is menace to the country is removed and stead is given party organization which, tile faithful to party creeds and party cis, still heeds the higher duty claimed it.

of it.

"The greatness of the nation must always The greatness of the nation must always rest in the keeping of a leadership strong in its sense of right, patriotic in its devotion to duty and unwavering in its fidelty to the whole people. Upon no other basis can the republic endure or the happiness and prosperity of the citizen be vouchsafed."

ESTERHAZY TO BE TRIED.

The Dreyfus Scandal in France to Result in Another Court-Martial.

Paris, Jan. 2.-General Saussier, the military governor of Paris, has decided to try Major Count Esterhazy by court-martial behind closed doors on January 10.

Count Esterhazy is the French officer on the retired list who, at the time of the Dreyfus agitation, was brought into prombreyfus agitation, was prought into prom-inence by the publication in the Figaro of a number of letters, of which he has ad-mitted the authorship, reflecting most se-verely upon the French army and upon

rance.
It has also been alleged that Count Es-rhazy was the author of an anonymous site which played a prominent part in the ourt-martial of Alfred Dreyfus, the for-ier captain of French artillery, sentenced captain of French artillery, sentenced imprisonment for life after having been victed of selling important military ins to the agents of a foreign power.

Violent Storm in Southern Europe. Paris, Jan. 3.—Violent weather prevails in the south of France and Spain. A cloud-burst near Toulon has done much dam-age. A number of vessels have gone ashore and the promenade of San Sebastian has been washed away in several places.

J. D. DUCKWORTH DERANGED. MERRY ROW AHEAD

Buys Horses at Fort Scott and Gives Check on Kansas City Bank Which Is Protested.

Fort Scott, Kas., Jan. 3.-(Special.) J. D. Duckworth, once a wealthy resident of this city, but who for the past two years has resided in Kansas City, to-day appeared at the Erwin & Grant horse market here and contracted for \$11,000 worth of horses and mules, and was inspecting more ani-mals when it was learned that he was not in his right mind.

Last week he purchased \$500 worth of stock here and gave a check on a Kansas City bank for the amount. To-day the city bank for the amount. To-day the check came back protested and this led to the discovery that Duckworth's stories of fabulous wealth and farms in Missouri were untrue. He once lived in Sedalla, where the owned considerable property, which he traded some years ago for property here. While in Kansas City it is said he was engaged with Pat Stewart, a prominent horseman. He is being cared for by friends here.

John D. Duckworth, in the early '80s, was one of the leading fine cattle breeders and dealers in the West. He owned a large farm near Pleasant Hill, in Cass county, and in addition to breeding Shorthforn cattle extensively, also bought and sold fine stock for the Western ranges. He has continued in the latter business in a smaller way the past few years. When the reaction of the cattle boom came in the latter '90s, Duckworth suffered severe financial losses. For the past two years he has resided with his daughter at 435 Locust street, and has had an office in room 212 Stock Yards exchange. Mr. Duckworth has long been a close friend of Pat Stewart, the horseman and capitalist. He is a Kentuckian, and one of his sons residing in Kentucky is wealthy.

DORA BRAVES A BLIZZARD. General Clay's Wife Makes a Desperate Effort to Reach His

Bedside. Valley View, Ky., Jan. 3.-Mrs. Dora Clay, the child wife of General Cassius M. Clay, who has been ill here at the home of her brother, Ciell Richardson, for many

of her brother, Ciell Richardson, for many weeks, yesterday attempted to go to Whitehall to visit her venerable husband.

She hired a horse and buggy and, in company with her sister-in-law. Ciell's wife, started for Whitehall at 10 o'clock this morning. The weather was cold and a biting east wind was blowing, driving the light snow that was falling into drifts. The mercury was 16 deg, below freezing and the hilly mud road between here and Whitehall was frozen and rough.

Ciell tried to persuade Dora not to go on account of the blizzard, but she had heard that the general was not well and she said account of the blizzard, but she had heard that the general was not well and she said she would go if it killed her. Mrs. Rich-ardson wrapped her baby up well and the start was made, with much misgiving on the part of Clell and Willie Bryant. The women found the road worse than they expected it would be. The horse came near miring twice and several snokes ware near miring twice and several spokes were broken from the buggy wheels. They were an hour and a half going half way to Whitehall, when they stopped and warmed at a farmhouse. The farmer told them the road was much worse between his house and General Clay's than they had come

and General Clay's than they had come over, and he persuaded them to go back to Valley View. They arrived here about 2 o'clock this afternoon nearly frozen. Mrs. Clay's physician fears the exposure will bring on a relapse and he positively will bring on a relapse and he positively forbids her making another attempt to go to see her husband until the weather gets better. She insists that she will go to Whitehall to-morrow, but it is likely she will give up the trip for the present. It is learned that General Clay is suffering from insomnia and exposure, and that he is quite feeble.

MISSING LAD LOCATED.

Indiana Boy Whose Absence Caused Stories of Foul Play Found in South Dakota.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 3.-John W. Pinkstaff, the former resident of Bruceville whose son, Otis, aged 15, disappeared in March, 1896, the disappearance causing two grand juries since then to investigate the stories of foul play, says he has received a letter from a man in South Dakota say-

a letter from a man in South Dakota saying the boy is with him. Mr. Pinkstaff has gone after his son.

Soon after the disappearance of the boy neighbors reported that they had heard him pleading as if for his life the night of the last day he was seen. There was much suspicion, and, strangely enough, most of it directed towards his mother. A grand jury called witnesses, but could get nothing on which to base an indictment.

jury called witnesses, but could get nothing on which to base an indictment.

The Pinkstaffs moved to Alabama, and again a few weeks ago a grand jury made an investigation. With the sheriff and prosecuting attorney they drained a cistern which rumor said had a false bottom, and the well was explored, but no evidence was found of the body of the boy ever having been in either.

About the same time Mr. Pinkstaff came to Terre Haute, and afterward said he had found here a boy who met his son in this city after the date of his disappearance from home and that his son had said he was running away from home. The Dakota letter says the boy is in poor health, repentant and wants to be restored to his parents.

SCIENTISTS AT THEIR MECCA. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy Greets Her Ad-

herents at Boston-The Event.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 3.-The semi-annual communion service of the Christian Sci-entists was held at the parent church, known as the First Church of Christ, scientist, in this city yesterday, and 2,400 persons were admitted to membership. For several days pilgrims have been gathering here from all over this country, and even from England, Italy and Chile, and at each of the two services yesterday there were 2,000 strangers present, the regular parishloners, by request, staying away in order to give the communicants better opportunity to take part in the services. The Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, familiarly known as "Mother" Eddy, did not come down from Concord, as expected, but she sent an address. The services were conducted by Judge S. J. Hanna and Mrs. E. O. Gragg. Judge Hanna read "Mother" Eddy's communication at each service. In it here from all over this country, and even s communication at each service. In it e wrote: "Self-denial is practical and not only po-

lite to all, but is pleasant to those who practice it. If one would follow the advice that one gratuitously bestows on others, it would create for one's self, and for the world, a destiny more grand than can issue from the brain of a dreamer. That glory only is imperishable which is fixed n one's own moral makeup. Sin is a dock root, to cut off the top of it no good; its roots must be eradicated or it will continue to grow."

A WARNING TO CREEKS. Notified That It Will Be of No Avail

to Call a Special Council Meeting. Washington, Jan. 3 .- (Special.) Secretary

Eliss to-day sent an important telegram to D. M. Wisdom, the agent of the Creek Indians. In it he stated that he was advised that the Creeks are to be called in special council to send a delegation to Washington to work for the extension of the act providing for federal court jurisdiction over the Indian Territory or for the repeal of the same. He instructed the agent to notify the Indian authorities that this would be a clear waste of time and substance, as the bill provides that the president shall approve all acts passed by the Indian councils before the same shall become effective. As their proposed action would need the president's approval, he would not only advise the president not to approve it, but to veto the same. The letter is important as showing that the government proposes to exercise its right to the act providing for federal court jurisdicernment proposes to exercise its right supervise all Indian legislation.

FAMOUS AUTHOR IN DANGER. The Writer of "Ben Bolt" Wrestles With a Newark Trolley

Car.

glish, former congressman from New Jerslish, former congressman from New Jersey, author, poet and writer of "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt," had an encounter with a trolley car in Newark on Friday.

He was crossing Broad street when the car bore down upon him. No mere trille like a trolley car was to turn him from his course, and he continued on his way, and he and the car met. He suddenly realized, however, that the car had the advantage, so he calmly sat down on the fender and waited for the car to do its worst.

The astonished motorman brought the car The astonished motorman brought the car to a standstill a few feet further on, and then the veteran statesman and scholar

KANSAS POPS TO HOLD A MEETING IN LEEDY'S INTERESTS.

ONLY HIS FRIENDS INVITED.

SOME WHO ARE NOT HIS FRIENDS WILL ATTEND, HOWEVER.

Latter Are Indignant at the Attempt to Shut Them Out of a Populist Meeting-Friends of Senator Harris Were Slighted.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3 .- (Special.) The Populist state central committee and a few other invited guests will meet here Wednesday and Thursday for the purpos of outlining a policy that will assist Gov ernor Leedy in securing a renomination It promises to be the liveliest scance eve held by the disciples of despair in this state, not even excepting some of those in which Annie Diggs and Mary E. Leas participated and "tried to get at each

There is an air of mystery surrounding the whole affair. For some reason, Chairman Riddle issued a call for a committee meeting and attempted to keep it out of the papers. A member of the committee, Grant Harrington, let the story out, however. At first it was intended to have only the members of the committee present, but later Riddle changed his mind and decided to have a few select friends of the admin-Then he broadened it to take stration. in the chairmen of the Pop county commitees who were favorable to the administration. So it finally developed that it was not a meeting to talk over party but solely to devise plans to help Leedy

Outside of the members of the committee, no Pop has been invited who is not known to be a Leedy man. A few state senators have been invited, but the malority of them have been slighted. Senator Fields, of Reno, who is under the control of W. L. Brown, who is Leedy's right bower, is one of the senators invited. Four county chairmen were here to day, and not one of them said he had reccived an invitation, but it is known positively that several chairmen have been urgently requested to come. George Easterwood, chairman of the Wyandotte county committee, says he has been slighted, and that he will not come here and force himself on the meeting, although he believes he has about as much right to be consulted about party polcy as any other county chairman. He is not an enthusiastic Leedy man, however, and this explains why his presence has not been urged.

Some of the county chairmen and Pop senators and representatives who have not een invited intend to show up anyhow and attend the conference or force Chair-man Riddle to bar them out. They are indignant over the manner in which the hairman is running things. However, they do not blame Riddle particularly They claim that he is nothing more than the "servile tool" of Governor Leedy, and that when Leedy pulls the string Riddle must jump.

It also developed to-day that Riddle has

It also developed to-day that Riddle has completely ignored all of the friends of Senator W. A. Harris, some of whom are the most influential Pops in the state, and who were lighting for reform when Riddle was one of their arch enemies.

With all this precaution to have none but Leedy men on guard, Riddle will find himself unable to control things and make the meeting a harmonious affair. Some fellows intend to speak their pieces. They intend to tell how Leedy has discriminated in his appointments. The Third congressional district, which gave him more than half his majority, will be heard from. That entire district got less good offices than Kingman county, which gave but a couple of hundred Pop majority. Several things of this kind will come up, and before the meeting is over there will be "a hot time in old town."

in old town."

Other Pop state chairmen long ago learned not to get such a crowd of Pops together at one time. They found out by past experience that about twenty Pops are all that can get along harmoniously at one sitting. They usually hold these seances by congressional districts. Sometimes it was all they could do then to hold the Pops down. Riddle imagines that he is bigger than his predecessor and can control the crowd better, but he will find out after it is over that he is "not so much" after all.

EASTERWOOD VISITS LEEDY. Tells the Governor What Needs to Be Done in Wyandotte

County.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3 .- (Special.) George E Easterwood chairman of the Pon committee of Wyandotte county, held a seance with Governor Leedy to-day concerning

matters pertaining to the police board of Kansas City, Kas. Easterwood had a hard time getting into the governor's private room. The messenger in the office insisted on letting a wholesale beer dealer in ahead of him. Easterwood became indignant, and

of him. Easterwood became indignant, and told the messenger that, if the beer man went in ahead of him, he would leave the office, and that if Governor Leedy ever wanted to see him he would have to come to Wyandotte to do so. The messenger weakened, and Easterwood was permitted to take his turn.

Easterwood warned the governor that something must be done to harmonize matters in Kansas City, Kas. He intimated that Dr. Doyle should be appointed police surgeon to succeed Dr. Downs, and that C. P. McCambridge should be requested to resign as a member of the board and the place given to James O'Brien. He did not insist on these appointments, however. He said that he had become disgusted, and would make no further effort to get the warring factions together there. He simply warring factions together there. He sim wanted to tell the governor what should done, and would then let him do as pleased about it. It was the governor's fu neral, not his.

Leedy, as usual, proved a good listener, but made no promises.

BREIDENTHAL TOES THE MARK Sends a Detailed Financial Report to State Auditor-Now Let Whar-

ton Follow Suit. Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3 .- (Special.) Bank Commissioner Breidenthal to-day set the pace for other state officials by filing his report with the state auditor in accordance with the opinion handed down recently by Attorney General Boyle. Breidenthal has always reported to the state treasurer and permitted the treasurer to file duplicate reports with the auditor, but this time he filed the report with Auditor Morris him-self. His report shows that he collected self. His report shows that he collected \$7.003 during the past quarter for the ex-amination of banks. His report was made in detail, showing where every cent of money came from. Such a statement from the coal oil inspector, if properly authenticated,

would be exceedingly interesting. Governor Leedy to-day sent to each of-ficer in the state house a letter, accompanied by the attorney general's opinion asking him to make reports in accordance with it. It was not learned whether governor sent letters to the various po governor sent letters to the various po-boards asking them to report to the a-tor the amounts collected from the jo-ists. They make no public report to a body now, and it would be a matter news to know just how much the joare paying for protection under this a

New York, Jan. 3.-Dr. Thomas Dunn En- EWING SCHEME FELL THROUGH Wichita National Bank Assets Sell at Auction for \$6,500 More Than

Frazier's Offer. Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3.—(Special.) J. B. Frazier, of Eldorado, to-day bought the assets of the defunct Wichita National bank for \$56,500. They were sold at auction at the federal building by Receiver W. N. Ewing. About ten days ago, Ewing and Frazier came here and wanted Judge Fosthen the veteran statesman and scholar arose and proceeded on his way. He had been given a free ride such as falls to the lot of few trolley car patrons, and had not been harmed in any way.

Frazier came here and wanted Junge Fost aroma free ride was the lot of the stockholders objected. They said they would pay more than that amount for them. Judge Foster than that amount for them.

refused to confirm the sale. He said he wanted the creditors to get as much out of the assets as possible, and he suggested that they be put up at auction here today. All parties appeared in the federal court to-day. Frazier opened the hall by bidding \$50,000. The stockholders, through their legal representative, raised the bid, and there was lively bidding, for a few moments. The stockholders bid \$56,000 and Frazier raised them \$500. They let him have the assets at that figure. By refusing to confirm the first sale Judge Foster saved the creditors \$6,500.

For some reason not apparent to the stockholders, Receiver Ewing, who is also a national bank examiner, was very much interested in Frazier's welfare. He was indignant because the stockholders interfered with the confirmation of the first sale, and this morning started in to abuse Ellas Summerfield, one of the heaviest stockholders, because he thought Summerfield was behind the scheme. Summerfield told him that his actions looked very suspicious; that instead of trying to help the stockholders out he seemed to want to help Frazier get the assets as cheaply as possible.

Ewing is one of the eight bank examiners

possinie.

Ewing is one of the eight bank examiners whom ex-Comptroller Eckels recommended that Comptroller Dawes retain. His conduct in the Wichita bank receivership case, however, may be used to cause his proved. however, may be used to cause his removal.

Frazier has ten days in which to produce the \$56,00 in court to make good his bid. The depositors will be paid in full, but the stockholders will not get a cent.

ARE STILL DOING BUSINESS. Withdrawal" of Insurance Compa-

nies From Kansas Seems to

Be Only a Bluff. Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 2.-(Special.) The usual daily announcement is that some insurance company has packed up and left Kansas owing to the conduct of Insurance Commissioner Webb McNall. Despite all these announcements not a single one of all these "flying" companies has quit busi-ness here, and their agents claim they have not quit in any part of the state. They explain that they are doing business as usual, except that they have no licenses They intimate very strongly what the public suspects. Their winks are in line with public information.

public information.

A prominent attorney here is authority for the statement that no insurance policy written by a company not having a state license is valid. The company could not be held to payment in case of death or held to conform to any condition of the contract. ontract.

This raises a serious question for all who may be inclined to do business with in unlicensed company. The fact that the state by this "arrangement" is cheated out of the license more by the state out of the license more by the state out.

license money is very small and in significant when compared with the dam-age that would arise from the purchase of worthless insurance.
This would seem to vitlate the whole

transaction whereby unlicensed companies are allowed to do business in the state. Those who have been duped into doing business will have occasion to make inquiry and get out of the illegal box into which they have fallen by reason of a shadowy arrangement supposed to exist between certain companies and the insurbetween certain companies and the insur-One man who has purchased an unifernsed

One man who has purchased an unifeensed policy who has discovered the situation has become somewhat alarmed and has decided to test the matter. He will demand the money back provided he is not given some security besides what he has. He would much rather get his money back and go into some company that hus not compromised with crime.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3.—(Special.) Fees for insurance license are turned into the state treasury. When a company is allowed to do business in the state, and has no license, the state treasury is cheated and the peodo business in the state, and has no heense, the state treasury is cheated and the peo-ple robbed of the amount required by law. Attorney General Boyle says insurance policies from an unificensed company are all right. Can't invalidate a contract. But the agent who writes it is subject to arrest for violation of state law. While this is his opinion, others think differently, and many people refuse to do business with a com-

people refuse to do business with a company that attempts business in this way.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3.—(Special.) One by one the Eastern life insurance companies withdraw from Kansas under the McNall regime. To-day the New England Mutual Life Association, of Boston, notified McNall that it ceased to do business in Kansas on Lanuary Land that its ozents had sas on January 1, and that its agents had n so notified

been so notified.

This step has been taken by a number of companies, and yet the claim is made that the insurance business is good. It is well known that some of the companies who have "quit" and who have no license are doing business. As yet it is not known that the New England Mutual has made this sort of an "arrangement."

HIS HOWL NOT IN VAIN. James Butler Forces Governor Leedy to Give Him a Job That

Suits Him. Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3.-(Special.) James Butler, a Populist of Topeka, has finally kicked himself into a good job. Leedy at first was inclined to ignore him, but he set up such a howl that the governor appointed him a grain weigher at Kansas City, Kas. This job did not suit him, so he re-signed and came back and began to how again. In order to stop him, Leedy ap-pointed him assistant superintendent of the state reform school. Fred Sorvers, of Wichita, was removed to make room for him.

TOPEKA'S QUEEN WINS OUT. Hauled Into Court on an Unpaid Festival Bill, She "Bents

the Case." Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3 .- (Special.) Mrs. C. S. Sutton, queen of Topeka's fall festivities, was brought into a justice court to-day for the non-payment of bils created for the occasion. Dr. McCurdy, a liveryman, sued her for \$67 balance due for carriages used during the affair. She won the case. All the festival creditors, excepting McCurdy, accepted about \$80 per cent of their bills in full settlement. He demanded every cent that was due him.

WED ON SHORT ACQUAINTANCE. A South Dakota Couple Married After Knowing Each Other Less Than an Hour.

Scranton, S. D., Jan. 3.-On the assurance of an expert that they were physically and mentally adapted to each other, John Ward Ellis and Miss Mattle Weaver were married recently after an acquaintance of less than an hour.

recently after an acquaintance of less than an hour.

Both were present not long ago at a lecture by Professor William McShane on "Love, Courtship and Marriage." The professor's contention was that men and women pay too little attention in choosing life partners, to similarity of temperament, taste and education. He urged that these considerations be made paramount in the selection of husbands and wives rather than mere blind passion. To illustrate his theory he picked ten young hadies at random from the audience, defined their characteristics and explained why they should wed husbands of such and such dispositions and habits. Then he made selections for them from among his male hearers.

Ellis and Miss Weaver were among the ideal couples pointed out thus. Neither had ever seen the other before, but so deep an impression did the professor's words make on them that a brief consultation between them followed immediately after the lecture at which they determined to act on the speaker's suggestion. It was already so late that it was necessary to drag the clerk of the court and a justice of the peace from

speaker's suggestion. It was already so late that it was necessary to drag the clerk of the court and a justice of the peace from their beds to issue the license and tie the hymeneal knot.
Professor McShane appeared as a witness

at the ceremony and emphatically expressed the opinion that a union so wisely formed could not end otherwise than happily. Ellis is a young farmer near Scranton, His brido is the 22-year-old daughter of a merchant of the town.

DECEMBER REVENUE FIGURES. Receipts More Than Two Million Dollars Greater Than in December, 1896.

Washington, Jan. 3.-The monthly state ment of the government receipts and exshows the total receipts to have been \$59,-646,688, of which \$11,690,788 was from customs, \$14,342,288 from internal revenue and \$33,642,989 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures for the month aggregate \$27,-634,062.

634,092.

The receipts and expenditures for December include \$31,715,204 received during the month from the sale of the Union Pacific railroad, \$900,009 paid out to secure bid on Kansas Pacific and \$517,425 interest paid on Ransas Pacinic and said. Sincerest pand on Pacific railroad subsidy bonds not due until January. Excluding these items the receipts amount to \$27,331,494, and expenditures \$26,216,663, leaving a surplus for the month of \$1,714,831.

As compared with December, 1896, there is shown to have been an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 in the receipts from customs and about \$1,145,000 increase from internal rev-

CRITICISMS OF THE PRESIDENT WITHOUT GOOD GROUNDS.

ARE EVIDENCE OF IGNORANCE.

M'KINLEY IS FAR LESS LENIENT THAN CLEVELAND WAS.

Misapprehension Due to the Fact That Latter's Pardons Were Part of Star Chamber Proceedings Which Characterized His Administration.

Washington, Jan. 3.-President McKinley has recently been the subject of criticism in the newspapers because of his use of the ardoning power, and comparisons are made between his record and that of his prede cessor in this respect by people who are evidently ignorant of the facts.

Reference is made particularly to the pardon of bank wreckers and people who have been convicted of embezzlement and other violations of the national bank act. The records of the attorney general's office, however, show that President McKinley has been less lenient toward men who have been convicted of such offenses than was President Cleveland, and that the number of pardons granted during the ten months of his administration thus far is smaller than for the corresponding period for several years in the past. misapprehension on this subject is

largely due to the fact that the transac-

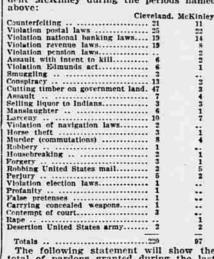
ions of the present administration are open to public scrutiny, while those of the last dministration were not. Every act and event of importance at the White House or in any of the executive departments is now promptly reported by the Associated Press. Every cabinet officer and even the president himself is easily accessible to newspaper correspondents in search of in formation, while under the Cleveland administration it was impossible to reach the president and the members of his cabinet sat behind locked doors. It could not have been more difficult to reach them to they had been Oriental potentates, and after several months of experience busy men abandoned the attempt. At the White House, Mr. Thurber, the president's secretary, seemed to consider it his duty to defy, deny and deceive the press. Now, Mr. Porter has instructions from the president to give to the public all information except such as should properly be withheld. The pardoning power is invested in the president by the constitution in order that persons who have suffered injustice in the courts may be relieved, and he is required to exercise it just as an upper court of law is required to bear an appeal. He must grant or deny applications as they are presented to him upon the evidence submited. It is not a matter of sympathy, but of justice and law. The president has no right to refuse to consider an application for a pardon. He has no right to deny a pardon when the application is sustained by competent evidence any more than the judge in a court can deny justice to a citzen who follows the regular course of proedure. When an application is filed at the office of the attorney general it is usually accompanied by testimony showing why a pardon should be granted. The application and the testimony are usually referred to he district attorney who tried the case and the judge who passed sentence, and the president depends more upon their vice than upon any other source of information. If they recommend a pardon, it is usually granted; if they advise against it, t is always refused. President McKinley depends more upon that sort of advice than upon any other. While he is a man of strong ympathies, and is naturally more or less affected by public sentiment and the circumstances surrounding the case, he has never granted a pardon that has been ob-

jected to by the judge and prosecuting attorney.

During the ten months or so that he has been in the White House President McKinley has granted ninety-seven pardons. Twenty-three were commutations, eleven restored the rights of citizenship to persons who had been convicted of crime and had suffered the penalty, and sixty-three relieved convicts from the further operations of the sentence of the court. During the corresponding ten months previous President Cleveland granted 220 pardons, of which 100 were commutations, thirty-five restorations to citizenship and eighty-five revoked the sentences of courts.

During the period named President Cleveland interposed in behalf of nineteen persons who were convicted of embezzlement, bank wrecking and other violations of the national banking laws. President McKinley has interposed in fourteen such cases, three times to restore the civil rights of persons who had served their sentences, and twice where the judges who pronounced sentences declared in open court that in their judgment the penalty was too severe and volunteered to intercede with the executive. The following tabular statement will show a comparison of the exercise of the pardoning power by President Cleveland and President McKinley during the periods named above:

Cleveland. McKinley.



The following statement will show the total of pardons granted during the last three fiscal years and the number granted to persons convicted of embezzlement and other violations of the national banking

Total Embezzie-TRAVELING POSTOFFICES.

What Rural Delivery Carriers May Become Under a Proposed Amendment. Washington, Jan. 3.-The benefits derived

from the extension of the rural free delivery of mail matter, it is expected, will be increased as soon as authority can be obtained from congress on the subject. At the request of the house postoffice committee, First Assistant Postmaster General Heath 's preparing an amendment to the ervice appropriation bill giving carriers in service appropriation bill giving carriers in rural districts authority to receve cash and obtain money orders for patrons and to receipt for and deliver registered letters. This additional duty can be readily performed by the carriers who will, if the scheme is put in operation, become "traveling post-offices." Country people therefore will have nearly all the benefits enjoyed by residents of the city in this regard, as the carriers now are permitted to carry postal cards and stamped envelopes for sale. Should the proposition work well, the department will be enabled to abolish many of the small postoffices along the star routes.

National Bank Bulletin.

National Bank Bulletin.

Washington, Jan. 3.—(Special.) The comptroller of the currency announces the following change in the officers of national banks: The Kansas National, of Wichita, Elsberry Martin, cashier, in place of C. H. Davidson. Banks organized: The National Bank of Kirksville, Mo.: capital, \$50,000; P. C. Mills, president; B. F. Helny, cashier. Reserve agents approved: The National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, for the Alma National, of Alma. Kas.; the Hanover National, of New York, for the same bank.

KANSAS INSTITUTE WORKERS. List of Conductors' and Instructors

Certificates Issued by the Board of Education. Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3.-(Special.) The

state board of education has awarded in-stitute instructors' and conductors' certificates as follows: Arnold, Conductors-L. D. George D. Knipe, Manhattan; A. H. Bushey, Peabody; S. M. Black, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Cole, Gove; George R. Crisman Lawrence; E. L. Cowdrick, Wamego; J. R.

Busney, Feabody; S. M. Biack, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Cole, Gove; George R. Crisman, Lawrence; E. L. Cowdrick, Wamego; J. R. Campbell, Fredonia; O. S. Davis, Hope; C. S. Fowler, Burlingame; J. A. Farrell, Fort Scott; Charles Johnson, Longton; George W. Jones, Mound City; J. H. Jackson, Nickerson; H. W. Jones, Alma; V. H. Biddison, St. Mary's; Mary Ludium, Salina; A. Ludium, Salina; Theodore B. Moore, Almena; James M. Nation, Valley Falls; R. S. Russ, Pittsburg; Irwin Stimmel, Cedar Vale; Clarence J. Smith, Kansas City; W. A. Stacy, Lacygne; Ira E. Swain, Caldwell; L. Tomlin, Eldorado; E. D. Webb, Dodge City; J. W. Wilson, Effingham; J. W. Winans, Hutchinson (life). This is the only one of its kind ever issued in the state.

Instructors—G. W. Smith, Minneapolls; Lillian Simpson, Kansas City, Kas.; Mrs. Anna H. Egan, Fort Scott; Richard Allen, Moline; W. I. Early, Kansas City, Kas.; J. C. Ellenbacker, Marysville; O. B. Fleming, Minneapolis; S. L. Fogleman, Mound Valley; T. S. Gallagher, Emporia; Sadies Goodwin, Hoisington; P. A. Glenn, Lawrence; J. F. Hall, Pleasanton; G. J. Hogerty, Salina; E. C. Hickey, Lawrence; W. E. Hall, Cherokee; Achsah M. Harris, Emporia; C. L. Hollem, Marquette; W. E. Jameson, Lawrence: James T. Atherton, Baldwin; George Allen, Jr., Circleville J. A. Brower, Norcatur; S. C. Bloss, Winfield; G. B. Buikstra, Blue Rapids; E. B. Bacheier, Raymond; Repple Carye, Manhattan; W. A. Cook Thaver; O. P. Cochran, Arcadia; C. S. Caldwell, Lincoln; E. J. Dumond, Neosho Falls; N. F. Daum, Greensburg; Mrs. Laura Ehrnfeld, Whiting; Mary Hill, Belleville; Linnie Jessup, Rosedale; G. W. Kinkead, Wathena; Elmer E. Kelley, Toronto; D. R. Krehbiel, Newton; H. J. Lambert, Palco; J. C. Lardner, Pittsburg; Ray S. Liggett, Garden City; Anna T. Malloy, Strong City; N. McDonald, Osage; S. M. Montgomery, Scammon; W. C. McCroskey, Sterling; W. M. Massey, Belle Paine; J. H. Mustard, Chapman; J. H. Niesley, Abllene; Etolle B. Simmons, Lawrence; J. P. Sawtell, Wamego; J. W. Thompson, Ellis, Le. Tupper, Huwatha; R. H. Willi

DEPUTY REMINGTON.

Famous Painter Will Wear Shield to Protect His Home From Tramps.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 3 .- Sheriff William V. Molloy, of Westchester county, who took his office Saturday, will have three distinguished deputies, Frederick Remington, an artist, will be one; Percy Lewis, a noted horseman and multi-mil-lionaire, of Tarrytown, will be another, and George G. Murray, another millionaire and a prominent member of Larchmont Manor society, will be the third.

society, will be the third.

The applications came to Sheriff Molloy three weeks ago. All three men are personal friends of the sheriff-elect, who acted favorably on their requests.

Mr. Remington says he asked for appointment as deputy the better to protect his family, his property and himself. The situation of his home, on Lather's hill, New Rochelle, is lonely, and the woodland in its vicinity is often the rendezvous of tramps, who in time past have greatly annoyed the Remington household. With a deputy's shield on a suspender strap, Mr. Reming-

who in time past have greatly annoyed the Remington household. With a deputy's shield on a suspender strap, Mr. Remington could personally take into custody such suspicious persons as he might encounter in the neighborhood of his home—and Mr. Remington says he will do it.

The living picture of Mr. Remington leading a bunch of "weary Willies" to the village lockup will be a sight that will bring the good folk of New Rochelle into the streets and to their windows. In case of necessity Mr. Remington probably would prove a valuable member of any sheriff's posse, for frontier life made of him an unerring shot with revolver and rife and a man who is cool and active in the face of danger.

FOR THOUSANDS OF ACRES Hungry Heirs Sue for Two Million

Dollars' Worth of Farms in Illinois.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 3.-Suit has been com-menced by Edwin M. Harrison and other Eastern claimants to recover possession of thousands of acres of farm lands in Adams, Hancock, Warren, Knox, Henderson, Mer-Hancock, Warren, Knox, Henderson, Mercer, Peoria and other counties. Richard Smith lived in Raleigh, N. C., fifty years ago. He died in 1852, leaving a will by which his estate went to his wife, Penelope Smith, and daughter, Mary A. Smith, and after their death a vast amount of property in the Illinois military tract reverted to the daughters, if any, or to Smith's natural heirs. Smith's wife died long ago, and his daughter died later in a Philadelphia insane asylum. Now natural heirs have combined to dispossess over 100 present occupants of large farms on the ground that their title is but the life estate of Mrs. Penelope Smith and the daughter, The property is now worth \$2,000,000.

AUSTIN WINS HER CASE.

Supreme Court Refuses to Enjoin the Operation of Her Municipal Water Works.

Washington, Jan. 3.-The United States supreme court to-day, in an opinion by Justice White, affirmed the decision of the United States circuit court for the West-United States circuit court for the West-ern district of Texas in the case of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Com-pany versus the city of Austin, Tex. In this case, the insurance company sought to enjoin the city from the operation of water works built by the corporation at a cost of \$1,400,000, on the ground that the insurance company had a prior contract to construct the works. The court did not go into the merits of the case, but decided against the company because of its lateness. There had been no effort, it is said, to prevent the con-struction of the works or to in any way instruction of the works or to in any way in terfere with the city until they were in readiness for operation. The court held that the effort then made was inaugurated at too late a date to become effective.

BATHES IN ICY WATER. Professor J. Donaldson Goes in Swim-

ming in the lev Surt at Bath Beach.

New York, Jan. 3.-In view of some 200 blue-nosed and shivering men and women who felt the cold acutely in spite of their overcoats and chest protectors, Professor J. Donaldson, dressed in an ordinary bathing suit, dived into the key surf at Bath Beach stift, dived into the icy surf at Bath Beach yesterday afternoon.

He stayed in the water for five minutes, and when he left it he seemed to have enjoyed his bath as thoroughly as if it had been the warmest day of the summer.

"Really, it was a little chilly to-day," was the only remark he made when he had returned to terra firma and was endeavoring to get his wet arms into the sleeves of his overcoat. ing to get his wet.
his overcoat.
A swimming contest with the professor
had been announced, but his opponent did

GOLD DREDGING PROFITABLE. Prospectors Making It Pay Well on Grasshopper Creek, in

Montana.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 3.-Bannock, the first capital of Montana territory, after being dead for twenty-five years, is rapidly reviving through the enterprise of Chicago men, who have been working its old placers men, who have been working its old placers by means of dredges. Some time ago H. J. Reiling, of Chicago, conceived the idea of working the bed of Grasshopper creek with a floating dredge. Then the Gold Dredging Company, of Chicago, was organized. The dredge is worked by electrical power. The operations of the last season have been successful. One run alone netted the company \$7.000 in twenty-four hours. The ground and dredge cost \$100.000 and have already been paid for with the gold obtained. obtained.

Judge Hasen Keeps Out of It.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 3.—(Special.) District Judge Hazen to-day handed down an opinion in which he held that he had no jurisdiction to compel Rev. Mr. G. D. Olden to restore the names of several ex-church members on the rolls of the Second Colored Baptist church. Olden ousted a number of members for misconduct, and they sought to have their names placed on the rolls by legal process.

December Coinage.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The monthly statement issued by the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the United States mints during December to have been \$5.761.481, as follows: Gold, \$3.626.642; silver, \$1.971.167; minor coins, \$137.571. The silver dollars coined amounted to \$1,694,330.

TO BE SETTLED SOON.

OKLAHOMA JUDICIARY APPOINT-MENTS EXPECTED TO-MORROW.

SELECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

EITHER STRANG OR BURFORD TO BE MADE CHIEF JUSTICE.

it Is Believed That No One Will Be Named Who Has Not Governor Barnes' Indorsement-Tarsney to Serve His Full Term.

Washington, Jan. 3,-(Special.) The judictary appointments for Oklahoma are again under active discussion. It is now definitely settled, as heretofore indicated, that Attorney General McKenna will name the four appointees before he retires to take his place on the supreme bench. It comes on excellent authority that the nomina-tions will be made this week. Wednesday, the first day of congress, is set down as the day on which the appointments will be officially announced, but there has been such liberal use of the wires to-day, and so many urgent telegrams have been pouring in from different directions, that another delay is not improbable. While it is generally believed that the appointments will be announced between next Wednesday and Saturday, there is some authority for the prediction that they will not be announced until a week from Wednesday.

It became evident to those who called at the White House to-day that the president has made up his mind who will be appcinted and an interview with the attorney general confirmed this impression. To the friends of one of the candidates Mr. McKenna stated that there would not be sufficient time to write for additional indorsements.

It is also believed that those appointed will all have the indorsement of Governor Barnes-in other words, that those who have not Mr. Barnes' o. k. on their papers will not be named. This complicates speculation as to the chief justiceship. Governor Barnes has indorsed J. C. Strang, of Guthrie, and J. H. Burford, of El Reno. The contest, therefore, lies between these two for the head of the Oklahoma federal judiciary. Burford is well known here as an administration and original McKinley man, while Judge Strang, though an original McKinley man, is known to have opposed Barnes for governor, which may

ultimately play some part in the deal.

The only other candidate whom the governor is known to have indersed is B. T. Hainer. The leading candidates, outside of these, are: J. R. Scott, of Newkirk: J. L. Pancoast, of Perry; Burwell, of Oklahoma nd Jake Roberts, of Kingfisher. Scott is ndorsed by Secretary of State Jenkins, who keeping a place open in his office for scott in case he is turned down for the jusdeship. Roberts has the support of Senaor Thurston, of Nebraska, while Burwell s said to have the backing of Senator Elkins, Burwell being a former resident of West Virginia, and his father a Baptist

The supposition is that Tarsney will be llowed to serve out his term on the Oklahoma judicial bench, in consideration of the fact that ex-President Cleveland allowed Justice Burwell to finish his com term of four years in the office under the Democratic administration.

CHILD POISONED BY ALCOHOL Five-Year-Old Chicago Lad Dying From the Effects of the Liquor.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Five-year-old Eric Par-nell, colored, is at St. Luke's hospital dy-ing from alcoholic poisoning. For thirty urs the child was in a st Monroe Pointer, who gave the child five ounces of whisky to drink Saturday, is unler arrest at the Harrison street police sta-

at whose house Pointer rooms, found her child unconscious Saturday evening, and after working with him for some time carafter working with him for some time carried him in her arms to the hospital. Last evening the physicians succeeded in restoring him to partial consciousness. They said, however, that there was small chance for the child to recover.

The vial which contained the whisky was found empty near where Mrs. Parnell discovered the child. The dregs were examined and the liquor was found to contain a large proportion of alcohol.

Mrs. Susan Parnell, 160 Eighteenth street,



advence payment, by the foremost company in the world in the treatment of men weak, broken, discourance from effects of excesses, worry, overwork, fix. Happy marriage sequend, complete restoration or development of all robust conditions. The time of this offer is limited. No C. O. B. echemes; no deception; no exposure. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., SUFFALO, M.Y.



DR. E. . WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS, THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS, Is sold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only to cure Weak Memory Dizzinees. Wakefulness, Fits, Hystoria, Quickness, Night Loses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Contidence, Norvousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, 31 a box; six for \$5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money.



Sold only by the Diamond Drug Store 04 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

REMOVAL NOTICE. THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, that was located at 1815 Independence avenue, has moved to its present location, 716 West Tenth street, in what is known as the University Club building. Our object in moving was to get an ideal Institute building. In this we have succeeded. We are on a quiet residence street, within walking distance of the business center of the city. To reach us from the Union depot on the Ninth street line, get off at Penn street, go scuth one block, turn west, and it is the last house on the point of the bluff. When coming on the Twelfth street line, get off at Jefferson street, go north two blocks, the turn west as above.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.
715 West Tenth st., Kansas City, Mo.

